MADEJSKI, J. POLAND

" 'Inmet' Oil as a Lubricant for Hot Tin Plating of Iron Sheets," by J. FORYST, J. MADEJSKI, and I. ZARZYCKI; Prace Instytutow Ministerstwa Hutnictwa, Gliwice, No. 1, 1955.

Distr: 4E2c

6857:

Madejski, Jan. The buckling of a prismatic bar as a problem of dynamical theory of plasticity. Rozprawy Inż. 4 (1956), 351–366. (Polish. Russian and English summaries)

A discussion of the time-effect in elastic-plastic buckling is based on a one-dimensional so-called "dynamic plasticity" equation which is, in fact, the equation of a Maxwell strut with a "yield-limit". It is obvious that if time-sensitive material behavior is assumed, a time-sensitive response will result. It is, however, unlikely that the behavior of a metal at or close to room-temperature can be represented by the introduction of an elastic-visco-plastic model. *A. M. Freudenthal* (New York, N.Y.)

69. Madejski, J., Work-hardening, elastic aftereffect and residual stresses in the dynamical theory of plasticity (in Polish), *Rozpr. Inzyn.* 5, 4, 457–478, 1957.

Structural changes in polycrystalline metals under the influence of external loads are discussed. For this purpose a two-phase model is considered resembling a honeycomb. The conglomerate (a) may be considered to represent dendritic crystals of the limit solid solution and the conglomerate (b) the intercrystalline joining material of higher elastic limit ($\sigma_{Eb} > \sigma_{Ea}$). The phase (a) may pass into phase (b) and vice versa, which is caused by heat addition. The considerations are based on the equation of state constituting a modification of the equation of the Maxwellian Model.

The problems discussed are: (1) the isothermal process of loading and unloading (the conditions of such a process being examined); (2) loading and sudden unloading of the model as a dynamic process; (3) the work-hardening process, consisting in subjecting the model to an oscillating load. The influence of the number of semicycles on the increase of grain fineness is discussed.

Z. Mroz, Poland

Madejski, Jan. Theory of similarity of thermo-elasto-plastic phenomena. Rozprawy Inż. 5 (1957), 479–492. (Polish. Russian and English summaries)

On the basis of the author's unpublished dynamical theory of plasticity (dtp), similarity numbers for thermo-elasto-plastic states of bodies are presented. Dimensional representations of several solutions derived in (dtp) are checked, and an example concerning the longtime strength of a superheated, based on experiments of Katz, is given. *J. Nowinski* (Madison, Wis.).

Madejski, J.

4

Heat transfer in the condensation of vapors in presence of inert gases// J. Madejski (Politechnika Gdańska, Gdansk, Poland). *Chem.-Ing.-Tech.* 29, 501–10(1957).—The basic theoretical principles of unidirectional mass transfer and the development of a similarity theory are given. Exptl. data from the literature are evaluated and an equation is presented for unidirectional diffusion in a tube. A method is proposed for computing condensation of vapor from vapor-gas mists. A numerical example is shown. 20 references.

Karl Kammermeyer

5651 621—225

Maciejski J. On the **Possibility of Using an Isothermal Process in Flow Machines (the Theory of Isothermal Nozzle).**

„O możliwościach realizacji przemiany izotermicznej w maszynach przepływowych (teoria dyszy izotermicznej)". Archiwum Budowy Maszyn (PAN), No. 2, Warszawa, 1958, pp. 157—176, 11 figs., 9 refs.

On the basis of an analysis of some applications of isothermal nozzle, it is here shown that there exists a possibility of a quite efficient expansion in the acceleration of gas, and that deceleration causes only a very small compression effect; if the velocity is sufficiently great, deceleration even causes expansion because of the great heat generated by friction. The possibilities are considered of the use of isothermal nozzles in certain low, and high, temperature gas cycles. Such applications are sometimes efficacious, but special suitable turbine constructions must be used. An isothermal turbine to replace throttling the steam is perhaps the most advantageous.

MADEJSKI, J.

TECHNOLOGY

Periodicals: MECHANIKA. No. 3, 1958

MADEJSKI, J. A mixer-type interstage reheating for steam engines; also, remarks by A. Polak. p. 40.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 2, February 1959, Unclass.

MADEJSKI, J.

TECHNOLOGY

PERIODICAL: ARCHIWUM BUDOWY MASZYN Vol. 5, no. 4, 1958

MEDEJSKI, J. Thermodynamics of binary systems. p. 513.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol 8, no. 4.
April 1959, Unclass

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001031320013-7"

MADEJSKI, J.

TECHNOLOGY

PERIODICAL: ARCHIWUM BUDOWY MASZYN Vol. 5, no. 4, 1958

MADEJSKI, J. An analysis of the rectification of ternary mixtures. p. 567.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) CL, Vol 8, no. 4.
April 1959, Unclass

Distr: 4E2c 1-FW 2 1 1

6858:
Madejski, Jan. The dynamical theory of plasticity as a link between the theory of elasticity and the theory of plasticity. Rozprawy Inż. 6 (1958), 467–481. (Polish. Russian and English summaries)

The one-dimensional beam equation is solved under the assumption that the material is elastic for stresses below the yield limit and is a Maxwell body with constant relaxation time for stresses exceeding it. For some unexplained reason, the above assumption is called a "dynamical theory of plasticity"; it is neither "dynamical" nor, in fact, a theory of "plasticity". The paper gives a one-dimensional application of the equations of the Bingham body with an elastic term.

A. M. Freudenthal (New York, N.Y.)

29252
P/032/60/007/001/002/006
D265/D301

11,3140

AUTHOR: Madejski, Jan (Gdańsk)

TITLE: Rectifying column with heated rectifying sections of I.M.P. system

PERIODICAL: Archiwum budowy maszyn, v 7 no. 1 1960. 27 - 34

TEXT: This paper describes improvements of efficiency of the Linde-Fraenkl installation for liquefying air by reducing irreversible losses of the system. The temperature drop of the rectification column regarded as a heat exchanger can be reduced by a non-adiabatic process. This is accomplished by suitably varying the masses taking part in the process and by cooling the rectifying section of the fractionating column and heating its stripping section. The results are illustrated on the graph of vapor versus liquid concentrations of nitrogen where the operational lines approach the equilibrium lines. For the least amount of circulating gases the rectifying column with heated fractionating sections of the IMP system is employed, as shown in Fig. 2 which differs from the Linde's double

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Rectifying column with heated ... [illegible]

column installation mainly by the additional injector (z) of liquefied air. This injected air of medium pressure is obtained in the upper section of the rectifying column. The author gives the calculation of the quantity of heat thus added for given concentrations of nitrogen, corresponding to its vapor and liquid states by considering the mass and heat energy balance equations. A numerical example is solved for the mixture of N_2 & O_2 for 0.78 nitrogen concentration at 1.3 absolute pressure. The production cost of the rectification can be still further reduced by the simultaneous introduction of more injectors or by increasing the number of heated sections, compromising, however, these improvements by the initial outlay of the installation. There are 4 figures and 4 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Instytut maszyn przepływowych pan w Gdańsku (Institute of Flow Machines, PAS, Gdansk)

SUBMITTED: [illegible]

Card 2/3

MADEJSKI, Jan (Gdansk)

Theory of non-stationary plasticity explained on the example of thick-walled spherical reservoir leaded with internal pressure. Archiw mech 12 no.5/6:775-788 '60.

1. Technical University, Gdansk.

MADEJSKI, Jan (Gdansk)

An attempt of a theoretical analysis of heat transfer during nucleate boiling. Inst maszyn przep. PAN no. 2:77-107 '61

MADEJSKI, Jan

Laminar-flow forced convection in plain annuli. Archiw mech 13 no.2:187-201 '61.

1. Technical University, Gdansk.

S/124/63/000/001/024/080
D234/D308

AUTHOR: Madejski, J.

TITLE: Simultaneous forced and free convection in laminar flow in vertical pipes

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, no. 1, 1963, 70, abstract 1B434 (Bull. Acad. polon. sci. Ser. sci. techn. 1961, v. 9, no. 11, 633-637 (Eng.: summary in Rus.))

TEXT: The author gives an approximate solution of a problem of simultaneous forced and free laminar convection in an infinitely long round pipe when the walls of the pipe are kept at a constant temperature. The temperature field is determined assuming that the velocity component perpendicular to the pipe surface is equal to zero and the axial component depends only on the distance along the pipe axis. The temperature distribution found in this way is used in the solution of the equation of motion, taking into account the convective lifting force. The coefficient of resistance and the local and

Card 1/2

Simultaneous forced and free ... S/124/63/000/001/024/080
D234/D308

mean Nusselt numbers are calculated.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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1/053/61/013/002/002/004
D250/D304

11.9200

AUTHOR: Madejski, Jan (Gdańsk)

TITLE: Laminar-flow forced convection in plain annuli

PERIODICAL: Archiwum mechaniki stosowanej, v. 13, no. 2, 1961, 187-201

TEXT: The author has made the following assumptions for the problem considered here: 1) constant properties of fluid, 2) fully established laminar velocity profile, 3) heat conduction in the direction of flow disregarded, 4) uniform temperature of fluid at the entrance, 5) wall of constant temperature or adiabatic wall. He also gives the following notations: a - diffusitivity of heat, Γ - gamma function, J_0, $J_{1/3}$, $J_{-1/3}$ - Bessel functions of first kind and order zero, one third, and minus one third, respectively, k - thermal conductivity, μ -molecular visdosity, N_0 - Bessel function of second kind and zeroth order, p - pressure, ϑ - dimensionless temperature, t - difference between the initial temperature of the fluid and the temperature of the

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P/033/61/013/002/002/004
D250/D304

wall, c_p - specific heat at constant pressure, ρ - density. The author points out that the solution giving the temperature distribution is expanded into a series of eigenfunctions which are evaluated by a method similar to that which was developed by J.R. Sellars, M. Tribus, and J.S. Klein (Ref. 1: Heat Transfer to Laminar Flow in a Round Tube or Flat Conduit - the Graetz Problem Extended, Trans. ASME, 78 (1956), p. 441). He points out that this method is essentially valid for large eigenvalues only, but that the calculations of Sellars and others show that the results are good for small eigenvalues too. He states that the determination of velocity profiles is the first step in solving the problem of temperature distribution. The definition of terms for flow in annuli are given in Fig. 1

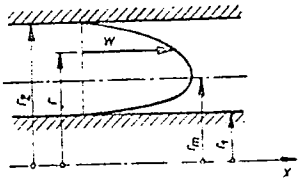

Fig. 1. Definition of terms for flow in annuli

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P/033/61/013/002/002/004
D230/D304

Laminar-flow forced...

which shows a cross-section of an annulus consisting of an outer tube with inside radius r_2 and an inner tube with outside radius r_1. For the discussion of the equations for annuli, the author states that the velocity has only one component $w_x \equiv w(r)$, and since the motion is laminar and stationary, the Navier-Stokes equation is simplified to:

$$\frac{dp}{dx} = \mu\nabla^2 w = \mu\left(\frac{d^2w}{dr^2} - \frac{1}{r}\frac{dw}{dr}\right) \tag{1.1}$$

The maximum velocity occurs at $r = r_m$, whereby the value of r_m is to be evaluated from the condition $(dw/dr)_{r=r_m} = 0$, so that

$$w = -\frac{r_m^2}{4\mu}\frac{dp}{dx}\left[\ln\left(\frac{r}{r_1}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{r_1}{r_m}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{r}{r_m}\right)^2\right]. \tag{1.3}$$

For the calculation the author introduces a new variable

$$\chi = \left(\frac{r}{r_m}\right)^2 \tag{1.4}$$

and parameters

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Laminar-flow forced...

(1.5) $$w = -\frac{r_m^2}{4\mu}\frac{dp}{dx}, \quad \varrho_1 = \left(\frac{r_1}{r_m}\right)^2, \quad \varrho_2 = \left(\frac{r_2}{r_m}\right)^2$$

The Fourier-Kirchhoff equation for heat convection is also simplified to

$$w\frac{\partial\theta}{\partial x} = a\left(\frac{\partial^2\theta}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial\theta}{\partial r}\right).$$

With the new variable (1.4) and (1.8)

(1.9) $$\xi = \frac{4ax}{w_0 r_m^2},$$

the equation (1.8) yields (1.10)

$$X\frac{\partial\theta}{\partial\xi} = \varrho\frac{\partial^2\theta}{\partial\varrho^2} + \frac{\partial\theta}{\partial\varrho}.$$

By substituting

(1.11) $$\theta = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} K_n R_n(\varrho) e^{-\mu_n^2 \xi}.$$

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P/033/61/013/002/002/004
D250/D304

Laminar-flow forced...

into (1.10) the author obtains for n = 0, 1, 2, ...

$$(\varrho R_n')' + \lambda_n^2 X R_n = 0. \qquad (1.12)$$

By stipulating that $\varrho = 1$, the author then gives the equations for the K_n. In the discussion of the evaluation of eigenvalues and eigenfunctions the author gives the general solution for $\varrho_1 < \varrho < 1$ and $1 < \varrho < \varrho_2$ as

$$R = \frac{\cos\left(\lambda \int_1^{\varrho} \sqrt{X/\varrho}\, d\varrho - B_k\right)}{\sqrt{\pi\lambda}\sqrt[4]{\varrho X}} \qquad (2.11)$$

He states that this solution is not a good approximation for $\varrho \to \varrho_1$ and $\varrho \to \varrho_2$ since it has singularities in these cases, and that other solutions must be found for those places which are near the walls. For this purpose he introduces the following new variables $y = \varrho - \varrho_1$ and $y = \varrho_2 - \varrho$. He then gives the equations for the following cases: small $y = \varrho - \varrho_1$ (near the inner wall), small $1 - \varrho > 0$ (near the

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Laminar-flow forced...

maximum of velocity), small $\xi - 1 > 0$ (near the maximum of velocity), and small $y = r_2 - r$ (near the outer wall). The author then discusses the proof of solution for a flat conduit. He states that the equations obtained should also be valid for a flat conduit if r_m tends to infinity, while (3.1) $r_2 - r_m = b = \text{const}$. He introduces into the equation the quantity (3.2) $= \frac{b}{r_m}$ and looks for the solution for $\xi \to 0$. The new variable (replacing) should be

(3.3) $$\eta = \frac{r - r_m}{b} = \frac{1}{\varkappa}(\sqrt{\varrho} - 1),$$

whence $\varrho = (1 + \varkappa\eta)^2$.

The solution for the flat conduit is according to (1.11):

(3.7) $$\vartheta = \lim_{\varkappa \to 0} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} K_n R_n [(1 + \varkappa\eta)^2] e^{-\frac{16}{3}\beta_n^2 \varkappa^4 \frac{x/b}{(Pe)}}.$$

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P/033/61/013/002/002/004
D250/D304

Laminar-flow forced...

(Pe) - Peclet modulus. He then gives the solution for the K_n and states that it agrees with the solution of Sellars and others. For the calculation of the Nusselt modulus the author considers an element of annulus of length dx at the point x. For the solution he again introduces the variable (1.4). If r_m tends to infinity, he obtains

$$\lim_{r_m \to 0} (Nu)_{x,\infty} = \frac{8}{3}\left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^2 = 7.41$$

in accordance with the result for the flat conduit. The author finally discusses the case in which one wall is adiabatic and the other wall has a constant temperature. He gives the limit values of the Nusselt modulus for an annular circuit for the two cases: 1) inner adiabatic wall, and 2) outer adiabatic wall. The author gives a symbol legend at the beginning of the article: a - diffusivity of heat; Γ - gamma-function; J_0, $J_{1/3}$, $J_{-1/3}$ - Bessel function of first kind and order zero, one third and minus one third, respectively; k - thermal conductivity; μ - molecular viscosity; N_0 - Bessel function of second kind and zeroth order; p - pressure; Π dimensionless

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22506

P/033/61/013/002/002/004
D230/D304

Laminar-flow-forced...

temperature; Δt - difference between the initial temperature of the fluid and the temperature of the wall; c_p - specific heat at constant pressure; ρ - density. There are 2 figures and 1 non-Soviet-bloc reference. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: J. R. Sellars, Myron Tribus, J.S. Klein, Heat Transfer to Laminar Flow in a Round Tube or Flat Conduit - the Graetz Problem Extended, Trans. ASME, 78 (1956), p. 441.

ASSOCIATION: Technical University of Gdańsk

SUBMITTED: April 19, 1960

Card 8/8

MADEJSKI, Jan

Laminar thermal boundary layer at high velocities. Archiw mech 14 no.6:865-873 '62.

1. Technical University, Gdansk.

MADEJSKI, Jan (Gdansk)

Combined forced and natural laminar convection in vertical tubes.
Inst masz przep PAN no.6:3-14 '62.

MADEJSKI, Jan

Analysis of the selective permeability of microporous barriers.
Inst masz przep PAN no.7:33-48 '62.

MADEJSKI, Jan (Gdansk)

Cooling down of prismatic rods and related problems. Inst masz przep PAN no.9:55-78 '62.

MADEJSKI, Jan (Gdansk)

Complex variable in the theory of heat conduction. Inst masz przep PAN no.8:3-11 '62.

P/521/62/000/010/004/004
E032/E414

AUTHOR: Madejski Jan (Gdańsk)

TITLE: Heat transfer on surfaces with long longitudinal fins

SOURCE: Polska Akademia Nauk. Instytut Maszyn Przepływowych. Prace. no.10. 1962. 45-56

TEXT: It is noted that existing methods of calculating heat transfer at finned surfaces cannot be regarded as accurate in the case of long fins, since they do not take into account the change in the coolant temperature along the length of the fins and the conduction of heat in the fins in the longitudinal direction. Theoretical analysis is now reported of this phenomenon in which the above effects are taken into account. Explicit formulae are derived for fins of rectangular, triangular and parabolic cross section. In each case the solution of the problem is reduced to the solution of an ordinary second order differential equation with variable coefficients. There are 5 figures.

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MADEJSKI, J.

A method of calculation of transient heat conduction processes.
Archiw mech 14 no.5:733-745 '62.

1. Technical University, Gdansk.

ACCESSION NR: AT3013187 P/2521/61/000/002/0077/0107

AUTHOR: Madejski, Jan (Danzig)

TITLE: Attempt at a theoretical analysis of heat transfer during nucleate boiling

SOURCE: Polska Akademia Nauk. Instytut Maszyn Przeplywowych. Prace, no. 2, 1961, 77-107

TOPIC TAGS: thermodynamics, heat exchange, heat transfer, heat transfer analysis, nucleate boiling, Prandtl number, Nusselt number, Reynolds number, gas bubble, gas bubble motion

ABSTRACT: Present state of knowledge concerning the mechanism of nucleate boiling and heat transfer occurring with this phenomenon permits the development of a theory of nucleate boiling. Author limits himself to a case where the liquid is in a state of rest on a horizontal plate and which is superheated. Mechanism of this phenomenon can be described as follows: A vapor bubble forms on the point of origin. Bubble has a shape resembling an ellipsoid formed through rotation about the longer axis. This form results from the fact that the curvature of the bubble surface grows upward as the result of a decrease of pressure between the phases

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ACCESSION NR: AT3013187

(vapor pressure is constant in the bubble, but the hydrostatic pressure drops near the top). At a certain moment, the volume of the bubble becomes so large that the buoyancy force is balanced by the resistive forces of the surface tensions. The bubble then breaks away. Generation of the bubble's diameter and frequency of generation of the bubbles is taken as not being dependent upon magnitude of heat flux. Increase in the bubble's diameter after having broken off is computed by assuming that these bubbles are spheres. Bubble velocity was calculated by the formulas proposed by Peebles and Carber ("Studies on the motion of gas bubbles in liquids," Chem. Eng. Progress, Feb., 1953). Author assumed that heat flow as due to three partial flows: bubble generation, heat conduction in the liquid and by turbulent heat transfer in the liquid caused by bubble flow. The latter was calculated by Karman trail theory. The statistical Chi-square distribution was used to determine the number of active points of origin per unit of surface, which assumption is probably weakest point in theory inasmuch as there is very little in the way of experimental and analytical data with which to work. For high heat flows, the relation

$$(Nu) = \text{const.} (Re)^{2/3}$$

was found. Coefficients were correlated with data of other authors. Author

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ACCESSION NR: AT3013187

concludes that findings were not satisfactory because the basic influence of the wall material's property and condition of its surface upon the boiling process was confirmed. Burnout was discussed briefly. Orig. art. has: 10 figures, 1 table and 87 equations.

ASSOCIATION: Instytut Maszyn Przeplywowych, Polska Akademia Nauk (Institute of Flow Machines, Polish Academy of Sciences)

SUBMITTED: 00Jan60 DATE ACQ: 25Oct63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 016

Card 3/3

MADEJSKI, Jan (Gdańsk)

Liquid freezing on a thick cooled plate. Inst masz przep PAN no.13: 37-50 '63.

MADEJSKI, Jan

Turbulent flow heat transfer in the thermal entrance region.
Archiw mech 15 no.4:463-473 '63

1. Technical University, Gdansk.

MADEJSKI, Jan (Gdansk)

[illegible] of the field [illegible] tube heat exchanger.
[illegible] bez masz. [illegible].

MADEJSKI, Jan

Some problems of one-directional diffusion. Archiw mech 16 no.1:3-22 '64.

1. Technical University, Gdansk.

MADEJSKI, Jan (Gdansk)

Cooling a solid with uniformly distributed internal heat sources. Inst masz przep PAN 20 3-22 '64.

MA[illegible]SKI, Jan, mgr inż., MA[illegible]SKI [illegible]

A dust-free sandblasting [illegible]
65-68 P 165.

L 08225-67 EWT(1) WW/GG

ACC NR: AT6033379 SOURCE CODE: PO/2521/66/000/028/0073/0087

AUTHOR: Madejski, Jan (Rzeszow)

53
B+1

ORG: none

TITLE: Influence of molecular-kinetic resistance on heat transfer during phase changes

SOURCE: Polska Akademia Nauk. Instytut Maszyn Przeplywowych. Prace, no. 28, 1966, 73-87

TOPIC TAGS: heat transfer, heat resistance, vapor condensation, vapor pressure, molecular kinetic resistance, mass transfer, phase change

ABSTRACT: The usually neglected temperature drop associated with molecular-kinetic mass transfer in phase changes is taken into account in this analysis of the Nusselt-type condensation of vapors on a flat vertical plate, and of the process of vapor-bubble growth in a superheated liquid. Calculations show that the phenomenon has a significant influence on condensation with low vapor pressures. In boiling, however, molecular-kinetic mass and heat transfer is of secondary importance except in the initial period of bubble growth, when it actually governs the process. Orig. art. has: 70 formulas and 8 figures. [Author's abstract] SUB CODE: 20/

Card 1/1 SUBM DATE: 00Jun65/ORIG REF: 001/SOV REF: 001/OTH REF: 004/

ACC NR: AP7003368 SOURCE CODE: PO/0046/66/011/// /0827/0857

AUTHOR: Madejski, Jan -- Medejski, Ya.

ORG: Division of Mechanics, Higher School of Engineering, Rzeszow (Wydzial Mechaniczny, Wyzsza Szkola Inzynierska)

TITLE: Simplified model for boiling in a vertical tube with two-phase slug flow

SOURCE: Nukleonika, v. 11, no. 11-12, 1966, 827-857

TOPIC TAGS: flow analysis, boiling, nuclear reactor, boiling water reactor, ~~nucleonics, vertical tube boiling conditions~~, evaporator, steam boiler, ~~boiling liquid flow model~~, two phase flow, ~~two phase slug flow~~, Taylor ~~bubble, boiling liquid instrument~~ fluid flow, physics laboratory instrument flow,

ABSTRACT: Problems of vertical two-phase flow in evaporators, boilers, and boiling-water nuclear reactors prompted this study of boiling conditions of a liquid during flow through a vertical tube. These conditions were analyzed by using a two-phase slug flow model. Its basic element is the complex consisting of a slug saturated with small bubbles, a big bullet-shaped bubble (a so-called Taylor bubble),

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ACC NR: AP7003368

and the liquid film which separates the bubble from the tube's heated wall. A two-phase flow mechanism of this type makes the computation of the mean heat flux possible, while dissolution of the film at the tube wall can be used as a means of "burnout" determination. Various calculations led to the conclusion that the adopted flow model is particularly suitable for studying higher inlet velocities of a liquid. Orig. art. has: 16 figures, 2 tables, and 128 formulas. [Based on author's abstract]

[DR]

SUB CODE: 20, 18/ SUBM DATE: 21May66/ORIG REF: 003/SOV REF: 001/ OTH REF: 014/

Card 2/2

MADEJSKA, [illegible] mgr; MADEJSKI, K.

Chromatographic semimicromethod of testing [illegible].
Nafta Pol 20 no.5:123-126 My'64.

1. Institute of Petroleum Technology, [illegible].

HADZISKI, H.

3971. Hadziski, M. The buckling of a prismatic bar as a problem of dynamical theory of plasticity (in Polish), Rozprawy Inż. 4, 3, 351-366, 1956.

Since the failure of a compressed bar, in the stage of plastic deformation (postelastic buckling) depends on time, longitudinal bending of a prismatic cantilever with the following assumptions is considered: (1) the bar has an initial curvature; (2) the axial force changes with time according to the law: $P(t) = 0$ for $t = -0$ and $P(t) =$ const for $t \geq 0$, until the first fracture appears ($t = T$); (3) the stresses in the entire cross section and during the whole period of action of the force exceed the real elastic limit; (4) the phenomenon is isothermal and [illegible].

The considerations are based on the relation between the rate of load increase and that of stress increase. This relation is obtained in the author's paper on the dynamical theory of plasticity, not yet published. A criterion for the appearance of the first fracture is established. For bars of practical dimensions is represented the dependency between the "buckling" force and time, material and geometrical parameters of the bar, and the so-called period of isothermal relaxation. The range of applicability of the formulas derived is determined. This method is also applicable for elastic-plastic buckling.

H. Piątek, Poland

SADINSKI, Czeslaw; MADEJSKI, Tadeusz

Treatment of disease causing decrease in the lumen of peripheral blood vessels by intra-arterial oxygen administration. Polski tygod. lek. 14 no.6:245-249 9 Feb 59.

1. (Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej Sl. A.M. w Zabrzu; kierownik: prof. dr J. Gasinski). Adres: II Klinika Chirurgiczna Sl. Akad. Med.; Zabrze, ul. 3 Maja 15.

(OXYGEN, ther. use
peripheral vasc. dis., intra-arterial admin. (Pol))
(VASCULAR DISEASES, PERIPHERAL, ther.
oxygen, intra-arterial admin. (Pol))

SADLINSKI, Czeslaw; GINKO, Tadeusz; ORLOW, Tadeusz; MADEJSKI, Tadeusz; ADAMCZYK, Roman

Obstruction of the great vessels treated with an alloplasty prosthesis. Polski przegl. chir. 33 no.2:113-118 '61.

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej Sl. AM w Zabrzu Kierownik: prof. dr J. Gasinski.

(BLOOD VESSELS surg)

SINGER, Zbigniew; MASNY, Natalia; MADEJSKI, Tadeusz

Activity of serum lactic dehydrogenase (SLD) in cancer patients before and after surgery. Pol. tyg. lek. 17 no.34:1329-1333 20 Ag '62.

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych; kierownik: prof. dr J. Japa i z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej Slaskiej AM kierownik: prof. dr J. Gasinski.
(LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE) (NEOPLASMS) (ENZYME TESTS)

MADEJSKI, Tadeusz

Critical evaluation of angiograms in occlusive vascular diseases of lower extremities. Pol. tyg. lek. 19 no. 48:1847-1850 30 N'64.

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej Slaskiej Akademii Medycznej w Zabrzu (kierownik: prof. dr. Jozef Gasinski).

JUSZKIEWICZ, T.; MADEJSKI, Z.; GORZELEWSKA, K.; GRUNDBOECK, M. (Pulawy)

Studies on certain therapeutic and pharmacological properties of chlorpromazine hydrochloride in domestic animals. Rocz nauk roln wet 70 no.1/4:114-115 '60. (EEAI 10:9)

(Domestic animals) (Chlorodimethylaminopropylphenathiazine)

KARTSEV, V.Ya., inzh.; MADEKIN, I.A., inzh.; SMOLIN, V.I., inzh.

MKS-1 automatic guard for the prevention of the flying out of boards. Der. prom. 8 no.10:26 O '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1.Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu novykh mashin dlya lesozagotovok i splava.
(Circular saws)

MADEL'BERG, S. L.

25760, MADEL'BERG, S. L. Avtomaticheskaya svarka pod flyusom na naklonnoy ploskosti. Trudy po avtomat. Svarke pod flyusom (In-t elektrosvarki in. Patona), sb. 6, 1949, s. 91-97.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal' nykh Statey, Vol. 34, Moskva, 1949

MADENOV, D. K.

USSR/ Agriculture - Sudan grass

Card 1/1 Pub. 123 - 13/17

Authors : Madenov, D. K., Candidate of Agricultural Sciences

Title : Cultivation of Sudan grass and its adaptability to conditions existing in the Gur'evskaya oblast' (Kazakh SSR)

Periodical : Vest. AN Kaz. SSR 11, 93-100, Nov 1954

Abstract : Experiments were conducted with Sudan grass (sorghum) to determinate its adaptability to growth under conditions existing in the Gur'evskaya oblast' in Kazakh SSR. A description of these experiments and their results are presented. Tables.

Institution : .....

Submitted : .....

MADENOV, D. K.

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. I-9
Fertilizers.

Abs Jour: Referat Zh.-Kh., No 8, 1957, 27477

Author : D.K. Madenov.
Inst : Academy of Sciences of Kazakh SSR.
Title : Fertilizing Quality of Thermophosphate.

Orig Pub: Vestn. AN KazSSR, 1956, No 10, 27-36

Abstract: Field tests of thermophosphate (TP) produced by caking natural phosphate with natural sulfate and brown coal and containing 18 to 19% of total P_2O_5, 16 to 17% being citrate soluble P_2O_5, and showing a weak alkaline reaction. TP is little inferior to super-phosphate (SP) in sugar beet and cotton cultures, but it is considerably superior to SP by its technical-economical indices. The efficiency of TP is increased by composting it preliminarily with dung, by using it as little doses of organo-phosphate mixtures, or still better, by additional admixture of

Card : 1/2 - 1 -

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. J-9
Fertilizers.

Abs Jour: Referat Zh.-Kh., No 8, 1957, 27477

phosphorobacterine "IP" and if used together with SP. TP is efficient also under other soil and climatic conditions and in other cultures; in some cases it is even superior to SP.

Card : 2/2

MADEMOV, D. K.

Secondary salination of soil and restoration of its fertility in the upper delta of the Ural River. D. K. Mademov. *Vestnik Akad. Nauk Kazakh. S.S.R.* 12, No. 8, 44-52(1956). —The flow of rain water produces a secondary salinity of the soils in the region, predominantly caused by NaCl, Na_2SO_4, $CaCl_2$, $MgCl_2$, and $MgSO_4$. Thorough irrigation is a possible desalting method, since the addn. of gypsum is ineffective. Manure and mineral fertilizers, used after deep irrigation, are effective. G. M. Kosolapoff

MADENOV, F.I.

Quality of boards for cabinet making. Der.i lesokhim.prom.3 no.4: 26 Ap '54. (MLRA 7:5)

1. Nachal'nik Otdela tekhnicheskogo kontrolya mebel'noy fabriki "Lyuks". (Cabinetwork)

MADENOV, F.I.

Facing cabinet parts with composite plywood sets. Der.prom.4 no.6:27 Je '55. (MLRA 8:10)

1. Mebel'naya fabrika "Lyuks"
(Cabinetwork)

POPOVIC-DANI, I.; RISTIC, M.; MADER, A.

Case of leiomyoma of the esophagus. Acta chir. Iugosl. 10 no.1:71-74 '63.

1. Hirursko odeljenje Bolnice "Dr Dragisa Misovic" u Beogradu (Nacelnik prof. dr I. Popovic-Dani).
(ESOPHAGEAL NEOPLASMS) (LEIOMYOMA)

MADER, Edward, mgr inz. (Warszawa)

Difficulties in the building of hospitals as seen from an example. Przegl budowl i bud mieszk 33 no.1:35-40 Ja '61

MADER, Edward (Warszawa)

Economic and material premises of typification of apartment building. Przegl budowl i bud miesnk 33 no.3:140-144,162 Mr'61.

KUBIK, Stefan; techn.spolupraca: PODOLSKA, Ludmila: MADER, Emanuel

Dust-borne diseases of the respiratory tract in aluminum oxide production. Pracovni lek.12 no.9:458-464 N'60.

1. Ustav.hygieny prace a chorob z povolania v Bratislave, riaditel MUDr. I. Klucik.
(PNEUMOCONIOSIS etiol)
(ALUMINUM toxicol)
(RESPIRATORY SYSTEM dis)

MALY, E.; MADER, E.

Air pollution by tar hydrocarbons in electrolytic production of aluminum. II. Pracovni lek. 13 no.5:242-243 Je '61.

1. Ustav hygieny prace a chorob z povalania v Bratislave, riaditel MUDr. I. Klucik.

(AIR POLLUTION) (TARS)

P/045/60/019/02/05/013
B018/B102

AUTHORS: Mader, J., Sujak, B.

TITLE: A Method of Detecting Plastic Deformations by Means of a Geiger Point Counter

PERIODICAL: Acta Physica Polonica, 1960, Vol. 19, No. 2, pp. 179-185

TEXT: The present paper contains results concerning the problem of the so-called "exo-electron" emission during or after deformation. The first result concerns the influence of a so-called internal deformation of aluminum on photo-excited electron emission. The internal deformation caused by impression of steel rods can be determined around the point of impression because of the decrease in emission intensity. Two possibilities of interpretation are discussed. The one is the development of emissive centers which diffuse from inside the sample to its surface, the other is a change in cohesion of the surface layer due to deformation. Further, results are given concerning detection of impressions in samples of polymeric substances. These measurements used the influence of triboelectricity and electric polarization occurring on pressures upon the

Card 1/2

A Method of Detecting Plastic Deformations by Means of a Geiger Point Counter

P/045/60/019/02/05/013
B018/B102

operation of the counter. There are 6 figures and 10 non-Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fuer Experimentalphysik der Universitaet Wrocław (Institute of Experimental Physics of Wrocław University). Physikalisches Institut der Polnischen A.d.W., Wrocław (Physics Institute of the Polish AS, Wrocław)

SUBMITTED: June 18, 1959

Card 2/2

MADER, Joachim

The photostimulated exoelectron emissi-- of expanded aluminum ard copper leaves. Matem fizyka astronom Wroclaw 3:151-157 '62.

P/045/62/022/Supplement/004/014
B185/B186

AUTHOR: Mader, J.

TITLE: On some external influences upon the photostimulated exoelectron emission of stretched Al foils

PERIODICAL: Acta Physica Polonica, v. 22, Supplement, 1962, 59 - 69

TEXT: The influence of the measuring arrangement, hygroscopic moisture, thermal pretreatment and surface layer on the photostimulated exoelectron emission from industrial Al foils during and after plastic stretching is investigated. The samples were in the form of shouldered rods (60 · 10 · 0.1 mm), cleaned in KOH and rinsed in H_2O and acetone. The measuring arrangement comprised a light source (tungsten lamp 50 w/6 v, unfiltered) an air point counter with wire-lattice cap (size of mesh 2 · 2 mm) and a tensile testing machine (stretching rate 0.003 - 0.05 cm sec^{-1} = 0.04 - 0.55 % sec^{-1}) placed in a dry-box to keep the hygroscopic moisture and the temperature constant, also voltage generators (high voltage and 50v accelerating voltage), amplifier,

Card 1/3

On some external...

integrator and chart recorder. Through a plexiglass lens a light spot of 6 mm diameter was thrown on the sample. Maximum intensity distribution occurred when the light spot coincided with the place of rupture, this being where deformations are greatest. However, in different sites near the rupture, different attenuation rates were found. The timing of the electron emission is much influenced by the strain. Hence the zero point of the attenuation measurement can be determined with sufficient accuracy in samples whereon cracking quickly spreads over the total width, because the mechanical stress vanishes suddenly, but not so with samples having several lateral flaws. A thermal treatment (2 hours at 500°C in air) resulted in an emission increase according to the formula by Grunberg and Wright (Acta phys. Austriaca, 10, 375, 1957) $N/t = A(\varepsilon - \varepsilon_0)^n$. Depending on the kind of cooling, the mean value of the measurements was $n = 2.93$ for samples chilled to room temperature and $n = 2.18$ for samples cooled slowly at 2°C/min. The attenuation curves indicate two exponential processes and yield higher emission with chilled samples, while the partial processes decrease more rapidly if samples are cooled slowly. The hygroscopic moisture (18 - 35% at 30°C) influences the attenuation curve of the exo-electron emission in such a way that with higher hygroscopic moisture the

Card 2/3

intensity decreases more rapidly per unit of time. No emission could be found on pure oxide layers (produced by anodic treatment and etching of the metallic backing). There are 9 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut für Experimentalphysik der Universität Wrocław (Institute of Experimental Physics of the University of Wrocław)

SUBMITTED: March 19, 1962

Card 3/3

GIEROSZYNSKI, A.; MADER,J.; SUJAK,B.

Photostimulated exoelectron emission as depending on the thickness of the surface layer in plastic processing of oxidized aluminum. Acta physica Pol 25 no.1:3-6 Ja '64

1. Institut für Experimentalphysik der Universität, Anstalt für Induzierte Elektronenemission, Wroclaw.

L 23023-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5002630

P/0045/64/026/006/1033/1043

AUTHOR: Gieroszynski, A. (Member of induced electron emission dept), Mader, J., [illegible] (Member of induced electron emission dept)

TITLE: Effect of an eloxated surface layer and of air humidity on the initial expansion at which photostimulated electron emission begins in deformed aluminum

SOURCE: Acta physica polonica, v. 26, no. 6, 1964, 1033-1043

TOPIC TAGS: electron emission, photostimulated emission, aluminum emission, eloxated aluminum, aluminum deformation

ABSTRACT: The influence of an eloxated surface layer and of air humidity on the initial expansion ε_o at which photostimulated electron emission begins when this is exceeded during plastic deformation was investigated using samples of pure aluminum with eloxated primary layers having thicknesses of up to 240 mμ. Surface processes during deformation were followed with a microscope. The beginning of exo-electron emission is made more difficult by a charge on the cracking wall and only becomes possible after a certain initial expansion ε_o has been exceeded. This initial expansion is characterized by an emission capacity value, which is determined by the ratio B/D (crack width/surface layer density). The authors' results show that the initial expansion ε_o increases with

Card 1/2

L 23023-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5002630

the surface layer density at constant humidity, although the emission capacity values corresponding to these $\mathcal{E}_0$ values remain constant within the limits of error. An increase in humidity has the same effect as an increase in emission capacity, indicating the possibility of a neutralization of the cracking wall charge. The humidity values may be used to determine limiting values of eloxated surface, above which no measurable exoelectron emission occurs until the failure of the sample. These limiting values increase with the air humidity. Orig. art. has: 13 figures and 3 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Zaklad Wzbudzonej Emisji Elektronow przy Katedrze Fizyki Doswiadczalnej Uniwersytetu Wroclawskiego (Induced electron emission department, Experimental physics institute, Wroclaw university)

SUBMITTED: 29Feb64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: SS, OP

NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 011

Card 2/2

L 21636-66 EWP(t)/EWP(k) LJP(c) JD/HW/AT

ACC NR: AP5022619 SOURCE CODE: PO/0045/65/028/001/0031/0043

AUTHOR: Sujak, B; Gieroszynski, A.; Mader, J.

ORG: Laboratory of stimulated Electron Emission, Institute of Experimental Physics, Wroclaw University (Zaklad Wzbudzonej Emisji Elektronow przy Katedrze Fizyki Doswiadczalnej Uniwersitetu Wroclawskiego)

TITLE: Effect of ion counter generated ions on the kinetics of photostimulated exoelectron emission from plastically deformed aluminum

SOURCE: Acta physica polonica, v. 28, no. 1, 1965, 31-43

TOPIC TAGS: plastic deformation, deformation rate, aluminum, electron emission, parameter, geiger counter, ion, ionization counter

ABSTRACT: Photostimulated exoelectron emission as recorded in gases and accompanying plastic deformation of aluminum is known to exhibit various kinetics according to the experimental conditions. By consecutive elimination, the effect of essential parameters, thus the light stimulating emission, the accelerating voltage between the specimen and grid cathode of the counter, and the working voltage of the counter itself, was investigated. The initial intensities of emission $(N/t)_{0,i}$ on reintroducing a given parameter into the recording system were found to depend markedly on the time $t_{w,i}$ during which the parameters in question had been eliminated

Card 1/2

L 21636-66
ACC NR: AP5022619

$$\left(\frac{N}{t}\right)_{0,i} = e^{-a_i t_{w,i} + b_i} \quad a_i, b_i - \text{const}$$

for elimination of the light stimulating emission

$$\left(\frac{N}{t}\right)_{0,i} = e^{-c_i \sqrt{t_{w,i}} + d_i} \quad c_i, d_i - \text{const}$$

for elimination of the accelerating voltage U_s

$$\left(\frac{N}{t}\right)_{0,i} = k_i \frac{1}{1 + t_{w,i}^{m_i}} \quad k_i, m_i - \text{const}$$

for the case of elimination of the working voltage U_1 of the counter. The experimental results point to ions generated in the active volume of the counter as a factor able to affect the emission kinetics essentially when applying an ion counter for research work in gases and choosing the parameters inadequately, as e.g. excessively intense stimulating light or too high accelerating voltage. Orig. art. has: 4 formulas and 18 figures. [Author's abstract.]

SUB CODE: 11, 20 SUBM DATE: 30Nov64/ OTH REF: 017/ [illegible]

Card 2/2

MADER, R.

"Paolite, a modern construction material in the chemical industry." Chemicky Prumysl, Praha, Vol. 4, No. 7, July 1954, p. 26[illegible].

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol. 3, No. 11, Nov. 1954, [illegible].

MADER, RICHARD

CZECH

Impermeable graphite as construction material in the chemical industry. Richard Mader. *Chem. Průmysl* 5(30), No. 1, 67-71(1955).—A review of properties and applications of impregnated graphite materials of the Kerbate and Igurite type. L. A. Helsin

MADER, R.

Faolite, new structural material. p. 396.
ELEKTROTECHNIK, Prague, Vol. 10, no. 12, Dec. 1955.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 6 June 1956, Uncl.

MADER, RICHARD

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Corrosion - Protection From Corrosion J.

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 33179

Author : Mader Richard
Inst :
Title : Experience with the Use of Faolite in Czechoslovakia

Orig Pub : Chem. prumysl, 1956, 6, No 6, 247-251

Abstract : A survey of industrial experience with the use of faolite and analogous materials as substitutes for alloy steels and Pb in the building of equipment for HCl (acid), Cl_2, CS_2, etc.

Card 1/1

MADER, Richard, dr.

Grafodur, an impermeable graphite. Podn org 19 no.2:83 F '65.

MADERA, ALOIS

Elektricka zarizeni ve vybusnem prostredi. 2. prepracovane vyd. Praha, Statni ankl. technicke literatury, 1957. 142 p. [Electric equipment in an explosive enviorment. 2d rev. ed. illus., bibl., diagrs., footnotes, graphs, tables]

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 10, October 1957. Uncl.

MADERA, A.; [illegible]SCHER, F.

Protection of small generators.

P. 253 (Elektrotechnik) Vol. 12, no. [illegible], Aug. 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI) LC, VOL. 7, NO. 1, Jan. 1958

MADERA, A.

"Protection of portable-electric appliances against the danger of electric shock."

ELEKTROTECHNIK, Prana, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 14, No. 6, June 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL), LC, Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959.

Unclassified.

MADERA, A.

Danger of fire and proper electric equipment. p. 248.

ELEKTROTECHNIK. Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 14, no. 8, Aug. 1959

Monthly list of East European Accessions, (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 10
Oct. 1959.
Uncl.

Z/011/62/019/001/002/017
E073/E136

AUTHOR: Madĕra, A.

TITLE: Examples of electronic equipment in confined spaces containing explosive gases and vapours

PERIODICAL: Chemie a chemická technologie. Přehled technicke a hospodářské literatury, v.19, no.1, 1962 20, abstract Ch 62-268. (Chem. Stroj. Stav. příst. Techn., no.11/12, 1960)

TEXT: The inadequacy of present safety specifications and requirement that these should be gradually reviewed. Safety instructions for garages, hangars, roadside pumping stations, road oil-tankers for transporting inflammable liquids, cold stores, varnishing and drying shops, rooms housing storage batteries, gas containers, acetylene-generating stations and for hydrogen-cooled alternators.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

PATSEVICH, S.L.; MADERA, E.R.

Determining the effective oil and gas thicknesses of the Kirmaki series in the Buzovny-Mashtagi oil field. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz. 8 no.5:13-16 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii im. M.Azizbekova.

MADERA, E.R.

Determining residual water saturation, permeability, and effective porosity. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz. 7 no.10:8-10 '64.
(MIRA 18:2)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii im. M. Azizbekova.

MADERA, G.I., inzh.; PUKHOV, V.V., inzh.

Building school workshops with students' labor. Politekh. obuch. no.6:51-59 Je '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(Workshops)

KOROZOV, Nikolay Viktorovich, doktor tekhn. nauk; ARBUZOV, Nikolay Terent'yevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; GROMOV, Vasiliy Lukich kand. tekhn. nauk [deceased]; KALISHUK, Aleksandr Luk'yanovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; KURBATOV, Dmitriy Ivanovich, kand. tekhn.nauk; PILYUGIN, Mikhail Semenovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; KHUTORYANSKIY, Aleksandr Abramovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; SHEKENTSIS, Aleksandr Abramovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; LAVRIK, Gennadiy Ivanovich, arkh. VAGER, Georgiy Il'ich, inzh.; PINSKIY Yefim Aronovich, inzh.; SHKLYAR, Aleksandr Samoylovich, inzh.; BERGER, K.V., red.; VISHNEVYY, V.V., red.; ISHCHENKO, N.S., red.

[Manual on civil engineering] Spravochnik po grazhdanskomu stroitel'stvu. Izd.5., perer. i dop. Kiev, Budivel'nyk, 1965. 2 v. (MIRA 18:2)

GEYKO, N.F., inzh., red.; KOZLOVSKIY, B.K., inzh., red.; VERTSMAN, G.Z., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; VLASOV, D.I., inzh., red.; DUZINKEVICH, S.Yu., inzh., red.; MADERA, G.I., red.

[Construction specifications and regulations] Stroitel'nye normy i pravila. Moskva, Stroiizdat. Pt.2. Sec.A. ch 3. 1964. 16 p. Pt.2. Sec. D. ch.1. 1964. 62 p.
(MIRA 18:2)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Gosudarstvennyy komitet po delam stroitel'stva. 2. Gosstroy SSSR (for Geyko, Kozlovskiy, Duzinkevich). 3. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut transportnogo stroitel'stva (for Vertsman). 4. Gosudarstvennyy institut tekhniko-ekonomicheskikh izyskaniy i proyektirovaniya zheleznodorozhnogo transporta (for Vlasov). 5. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektno-eksperimental'nyy institut industrial'nykh, zhilykh i massovykh kul'turno-bytovykh zdaniy Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Madera).

AUTHOR : Hadil, H.
INST. :
TITLE : Supervision of the Bating Process by Determination of Enzymatic Activity of the Bating Bath
ORIG. PUB. : Kozarstvi, 1959, 9, No 1, 1-14

ABSTRACT : Study of the [illegible] temperature of bating bath, duration and the [illegible] intensity of stock processing on the bating process [illegible] was done by determining the enzymatic activity of bating bath by the procedure developed at [illegible] which is [illegible] the method of Loewenthal-Volhard. Activity of [illegible] increases with increase [illegible] from 1 to 16 g/liter. On further increase of the concentration from 16 to 20 g/liter, rise of activity [illegible] down and on increase of the concentration by [illegible] the activity of the bath rises only by [illegible]. [illegible] other conditions being equal, a bating bath [illegible]

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia H-39
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1959, No. [illegible]

[illegible] :
[illegible] :

[illegible]. PTL. :

[illegible]TRACT : used only once is less active [illegible] freshly prepared [illegible]. [illegible] increase of bath temperature [illegible] 32° to 38°, and then to 40°, its activity [illegible] and reaches a maximum at 55°, [illegible] 77% than at 38°. Determination of [illegible] in the presence of the stock [illegible] under manufacturing conditions, has shown that [illegible] changed but little [illegible] change in bate concentration. [illegible] the activity of the bath [illegible] the enzyme is better utilized than in a still bath. The [illegible] has confirmed the [illegible] and the importance of supervision of the bating process. -- M. [illegible].

[illegible]: 2/2

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001031320013-7"

MADERA, R.

GEOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY

Periodicals: ZA KRASAMI DOMOVA Vol. 4, no. 7, July 1958

MADERA, R. A bath in the mountains. p. 164.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 5,
May 1959, Unclass.

MADERA, R.S.; NURIDZHANOV, G.D., FAYERMAN, I.L., redaktor; UDALYY, A.M., vedushchiy redaktor

[New technology for lowering and hoisting operations in underground repair of oil wells] Novaia tekhnologiia spusko-pod"emnykh operatsii v podzemnom remonte neftianykh skvazhin. Baku, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, Azerbaidzhanskoe otd-nie, 1952. 123 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 7:10)
(Petroleum--Well repair) (Hoisting machinery)

MADERA, R. S.

AID P - 542

Subject : USSR/Engineering

Card 1/1 Pub. 78 - 8/29

Authors : Madera, R., and Nuridzhanov, G. D.

Title : Minimum mechanization group for underground repair of oil wells

Periodical : Neft. Khoz., v. 32, #7, 31-38, Jl 1954

Abstract : Description of parts of the MSPD-TsIMTneft mechanized lifting and hoisting equipment for the underground repair of oil wells. (Special pipes, tools, rigs, blocks, hoisting parts, etc.). 17 drawings.

Institution: TsIMTneft (Central Scientific Research Institute for Mechanization and Organization of Labor in the Petroleum Industry). VNIITB (All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Industrial Safety).

Submitted : No date

MADERA, Roman Solomonovich; NURIDZHANOV, Georgiy Dzhumshudovich; MUSAYEV, I.M., redaktor; AL'TMAN, T.B., redaktor izdatel'stva

[New technology of lowering and pulling operations in underground repair of oil wells] Novaia tekhnologiia spusko-pod"emnykh operatsii v podzemnom remonte neftianykh skvazhin. Baku, Azerbaidzhanskoe gos. izd-vo neftianoi i nauchno-tekhn. lit-ry, 1956. 224 p. (MLRA 9:12)
(Oil wells--Repairing)

MADERA, R.S.; NURIDZHANOV, G.D.

Rapid well maintenance with mechanical cleaning of paraffin from casings and stems. Azerb.neft.khoz. 35 no.3:15-18 Mr '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Oil wells)

MALEA, Vl., prof.

Determining the efficiency of ventilation systems in waste water purification plants. Vodn. khoz. 14 no.8:318 '64.

MADERA, Vladimir, prof., dr., inz., doktor technickych ved; SOLIN, Vaclav; VUCKA, Vaclav

The biochemical reduction of trinitrotoluene; the course and byproducts of 2:4:6 trinitrotoluene reduction. Sbor pal vod VSChT no.3, part 1: 129-147 '59.

1. Vedouci Katedry technologie vody; rektor Vysoke skoly chemicko-technologicke, Praha (for Madera) 2. Katedra technologie vody Vysoke skoly chemicko-technologicke, Praha (for Solin and Vucka)

MADERA, Vladimir, prof., inz., dr., Dr.Sc.

Incommemoration of the 60th birthday of professor Miloslav Kohout. Vodni hosp 12 no.12:485 D '62.

MADERNI, U.N.

Find of the shells of fresh water mollusks in Paleogene sediments in the Turgay series and the northern part of the Ural Mountain region. Trudy VSEGEI 102:173-184 '64.

(MIRA 18:2)

MADEROVA, Vera, NEMEC, Karel

Some problems of labor and qualifications in introducing automation in the machine industry. Podn org 19 no.1:9 Ja '65.

1. Research Institute of Mechanical Engineering and Economics, Prague.

MADEROVA, Vera

Required qualification workers in the mechanized and automatized machine industry. Podn org 19 no.1:12-14 Ja '65.

1. Research Institute of Mechanical Engineering and Economics, Prague.

MADEROVA, VLASTA

5

SURAME, Given Names

Country: Czechoslovakia

Affiliation: Drs. H. & M.: Chair of Medicinal Chemistry, Physics and Veterinary Toxicology Veterinary College (Katedra lékarske chemie, fyziky a toxikologie veterinarni fakulty VSZ)/Director Prof A. JANECEK DVM/; Dr. H.: First Internal Clinic (I. interni klinika)/Director Karel SCHPA DVM/ Brno

Source: Prague, Sbornik CSAZV Veterinarni Medicina Vol 6(34), No 9, Sep 61; pp 691 704

Data: "Changes of Serum GOT and GPT activity in Horses after Administration of CCl_4; with Note of Total Bilirubin and Cholesterol Changes, Clinical Condition and Liver Tissue Morphology"

HRUBAN, Vojtech, DVM
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